

regulator, internal antiseptic * * * cure White Diarrhoea. * * * When I received the Avicol I was losing 10 and 15 chicks per day with white diarrhoea. I haven't lost a one since. * * * Avicol is a wonderful remedy for chicken cholera.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of tablets containing, essentially, potassium bichromate; casein, sugar, starch, and talc.

It was alleged in substance in the libels that the article was misbranded for the reason that the above-quoted statements, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of said article, were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On October 22, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9036. Adulteration and misbranding of molasses vinegar. U. S. * * * v. 15 Barrels, 10 Barrels, and 13 Barrels of Molasses Vinegar. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 12396, 12848, 12849. I. S. Nos. 12599-r, 403-r, 404-r. S. Nos. E-2077, E-2323, E-2324.)

On May 4 and June 7, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels of information praying the seizure and condemnation of 15 barrels, 10 barrels, and 13 barrels of molasses vinegar at Fall River and Worcester, Mass., consigned July 26 and July 23, 1919, and February 25, 1920, by the Carbon Products Co., Providence, R. I., alleging that the article had been shipped and transported from the State of Rhode Island into the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Molasses Vinegar," or "Vinegar Made From Molasses," "Carbon Products Co."

Adulteration of the 15 barrels was alleged in the libels of information for the reason that excessive water had been mixed and packed with and substituted wholly or in part for said article, and for the further reason that it was colored in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed. Adulteration of the remainder of the article was alleged for the reason that distilled vinegar had been mixed and packed with and substituted wholly or in part for molasses vinegar, and for the further reason that it was colored in a manner whereby damage or inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement, "Molasses Vinegar," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser in that the article was not molasses vinegar, and for the further reason that said article was an imitation of, and offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article.

On January 31, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9037. Misbranding of Texas Wonder. U. S. * * * v. 6 Dozen Bottles and 3 Dozen Bottles of Texas Wonder. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 12906, 12907. S. Nos. C-1970, C-1971.)

On June 17, 1920, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 6 dozen bottles and 3 dozen bottles of Texas Wonder, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Nashville, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 5, 1920, by E. W. Hall, St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri

into the State of Tennessee, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Texas Wonder."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of copaiba, rhubarb, colchicum, guaiac, turpentine, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in substance in the libels that the cartons containing the article and the circulars accompanying it contained the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of such article, (carton) "A Remedy For Kidney and Bladder Troubles Weak and Lame Backs, Rheumatism and Gravel. Regulates Bladder Trouble in Children," (circular) "In cases of Gravel and Rheumatic troubles it should be taken every night in 25-drop doses until relieved," which were false and fraudulent, in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed on said carton and in said circular.

On January 6, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9038. Misbranding of Texas Wonder. U. S. * * * v. 49 Bottles and 34 Bottles of Hall's Texas Wonder. Default decrees of destruction. (F. & D. No. 13059. I. S. Nos. 9101-t, 9102-t. S. Nos. E-2436, E-2442.)

On July 22, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 49 bottles and 34 bottles of Hall's Texas Wonder, at Tampa, Fla., consigned by E. W. Hall, St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 7 and June 29, 1920, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Florida, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of copaiba, rhubarb, colchicum, guaiac, turpentine, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in substance in the libels that the article was misbranded for the reason that the cartons containing the article and the circulars accompanying it contained the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effect of said article, (cartons, first shipment) "A Remedy For Kidney and Bladder Troubles Weak and Lame Backs, Rheumatism and Gravel, Regulates Bladder Trouble in Children," (cartons, second shipment) "Recommended For Kidney and Bladder Troubles When Operation Not Required Weak or Lame Backs Rheumatism, Gravel and Bladder Troubles in Children," (circular, both shipments) "Read Carefully * * * In cases of Gravel and Rheumatic troubles it should be taken every night in 25-drop doses until relieved," all of which said statements were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effect [claimed] in said statements above set forth.

On February 1, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered finding that the article was subject to condemnation, and it was ordered by the court that the same be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9039. Misbranding of Yellow Pine Compound. U. S. * * * v. David F. H. McDowell (Yellow Pine Extract Co). Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$250. (F. & D. No. 13160. I. S. No. 13520-r.)

On January 24, 1921, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against David F. H. Mc-